1. MARGULOVA, T.KH.

2. USSR (600)

4. Steam Boilers - Efficiencies

7. Answer to G. N. Kruzhilin's remarks. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd. Tekh. nauk no.2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

MARGULOVA, T. Kh., Docent

"Methods for Insuring the Purity of Steam Under Superhigh Pressures." Sub 22 Jun 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst V. M. Molotov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

MARGULOVA, T. Kh.

Styrikovich, M. A., Margulova, T. Kh., and Kurbatov, A. V., "Nomograms of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute to Determine the Heat Output Efficiency by Radiation of Carbon Dioxide and Water Vapor." Kotloturbostroyeniye, No 5, 1949.

MARGULOVA, T. KH.

Teplovoi raschet kotloagregata. Dop. v kachestve uchebn. posobiia dlia energ. vuzov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1949. 142 p. diagrs.

Heat calculation of a boiler unit.

DLC: TJ288.M28

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

MARGULOVA, T. KH.

PA 24T24

Aug 1947

USSR/Engineering
Steam Engineering
Thermal Analysis

"A New Method of Thermal Computation for Steamgenerating Units Operating on Schedules Distinct from those Specified by the Original Design," I. Ya Vlasov, T. Kh. Margulova, Lecturers, MEI imeni Molotov, 5 pp

"Kotloturbostroyeniye" No 4

The proposed methods permit immediate thermal computations for all changes in the schedule of the steam-generating unit with great accuracy and little loss of time. The method can be used for ordinary testing of thermal computation of the steam-generation unit for any load. Discussion is replete with mathematical formulae and graphic data.

PA 24T24

MARGULOV, G.D.; TVERKOVKIN, S.M.; KHUDYAKOV, O.F.

Some problems in setting up the Gazli gas field. Gaz. delo no.7: 3-5 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Bukharaneftegaz i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

OKUN', N.M.; MARGULOV, G.D.

Characteristics of a condensate taken from the Gazli—Kagan gas pipeline. Gaz. delo no.12:18-20 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Gazlineftegaz i Bukharaneftegaz.

MARGULOV, G.D.; TVERKOVKIN, S.M.; KHUDYAKOV, O.F.

Problems and certain results of the test exploitation of the Gazli field. Gaz. delo no.5:3-9 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Bukharaneftegaz (for Margulov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza (for Tverkovkin, Khudyakov).

MARGULOV, G.D.; OKUN', N.M.

Certain regularities in the change of the chemical compositio
of hydrocarbons in the Gazli field. Gaz. delo no. 3:8-13 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Ob"yedineniye "Bukharaneftegaz" i TSekh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proizvodstvennykh rabot GNPU "Gazlineftegaz".

AKISHIN, P.; KARIMOV, N.; LI, Konstantin; MARGULIS, Z. (Kiyev); BORISENKO, B.; SKRIPKO, V. (Chernigovskaya obl.); KABAKOV, Yu. (Chernigovskaya obl.); NIKOLAYEV, S. (Kuybyshev); KISELEV, P., dispetcher

Readers relate, advise and criticize. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.17:36-37 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chlen tsekhovogo komiteta zavoda shlifoval'nykh stankov, Moskva (for Akishin). 2. Predsedatel' tovarishcheskogo suda shakhty No.120 tresta "Saran'ugol'", Karagandinskaya obl. (for Li). 3. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy", Samarkand (for Karimov). 4. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzny" (for Kabakov). 5. Kontroler otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya, Radomyshl'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii, Zhitomirskaya obl. (for Borisenko). 6. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod, Makeyevka, Donetskoy obl. (for Kiselev).

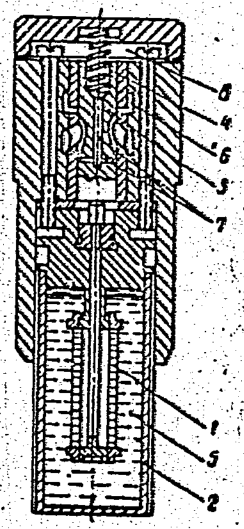
MARGULIS, Yu.Ya., inzhener.

Enterprise funds used for improving working conditions and developing industrial production. Vest. mash. 37 no.7:73-75 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:8)

(Factory management)

L 14449-66

ACC NR: AP6002949



1 - sensing element; 2 - pickup; 3 - slide valve; 4 - spring; 5 - fluid; 6 - transfer section; 7 - channels; 8 - space above the slide valve.

βVK

Card 3/3

L 14449-66

ACC NR: AP6002349

O

element in the form of a bellows with a long stroke. Additional balancing for the slide valve is provided by connecting the space above the valve to the supply line.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 25Dec64

/

L 14449-66 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6002949 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0110/0110

INVENTOR: Gayev, D. V.; Golubev, G. M.; Levin, M. I.; Malykhin, A. A.; Margulis, Yu. I.; Spiridonov, G. M.

37

B

ORG: none

TITLE: A temperature regulator for an internal combustion engine. 44,55 Class 42, No. 177186 [announced by Central Scientific Research Diesel Institute (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dizel'nyy institut); and the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant (Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 110

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine, air cooled engine, temperature regulator

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a temperature regulator for an air-cooled internal combustion engine. The unit contains a pickup with a sensing element which operates a spring slide valve to regulate the oil flow to the hydraulic clutch of the blower. The reliability of the device is improved by mounting the pickup on an engine component, e.g. on a cylinder head, and by making the sensing

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.43-543.2-533.65

2

MARGULIS, Yu. (Moskva); ORLOVSKIY, V. (Moskva)

Eliminate deficiencies in planning and using nonindustrial personnel. Sots. trud 8 no.12:127-130 D '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

MARGULIS, Yu.

For a closer control of wage funds. Fin. SSSR 23 no.9:39-42 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Wages)

MARGULIS, Yu.

Analyzing the fulfillment of productivity plans by industrial enterprises. Fin. SSSR 23 no.3:87-91 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Labor productivity)

MARGULIS, Yu.

Procedure for awarding bonuses for production and management results. Fin. SSSR 22 no.7:64-69 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bonus system)

MARGULIS, Yu.

Incentive payments for introducing inventions and suggestions promoting efficiency. Sots. trud 6 no.7:137-141 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Suggestion systems)
(Incentives in industry)

MARGULIS, Yu.

New developments in stimulating technological progress. Fin. SSSR 21 no.9:35-40 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Incentives in industry) (Technological innovations)

MARGULIS, Yu., ekonomist

Material self-interest and technological progress. Fin.SSSR 20 no.9:36-43 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Ministerstvo finansov SSSR.
(Suggestion systems) (Technology)

MARGULIS, Yu.

Material incentives to encourage inventors and innovators.
Sots.trud 4 no.7:59-64 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Incentives in industry)
(Technological innovations)

MARGULIS, Yu., SYCHEV, N.

Planning and use of the profit of an industrial enterprise. Fin. SSSR 19 no. 7:71-78 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Profit)

MARGULIS, Yu.

How ministries and main administrations plan the cost of industrial production. Fin.SSSR 17 no.7:75-84 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Costs, Industrial)

MARGULIS, Yu.

N/5
771
.P3

OTCHISLENIYA OT PRIBYLI V BYUDZHET (DEDUCTIONS FROM INCREASES IN THE BUDGET, BY) V. PAYEVSKIY I YU. MARGULIS. MOSKVA, GOSFINIZDAT, 1956. 102 p. TABLES.

MARGULIS, Yu.

How to determine the planned profit of the enterprises of industrial ministries and chief committees. Fin.SSSR 16 no.8:81-87 Ag'55.
(Profit) (MLRA 8:12)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; BEYSEKEYEVA, L.I.; MALETINA, Ye.D.; KOPYLOV, N.I.

Hydrolytic precipitation of copper hydroxysulfate. Zhur. neorg.khim. 10 no.8:1782-1791 Ag '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk.

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; MALETINA, Ye.D.; BEYSEKEYEVA, L.I.

Variations of the preparative analytical method for determining the composition of the bottom phase in salt systems. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.6:1481-1485 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk.

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; BEYSEKEYEVA, L.I.; MALETINA, Ye.D.; KOPYLOV, N.I.

Study of zinc hydroxosulfate precipitates. Zhur. neorg. khim.
10 no.5:1241-1249 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; KOPYLOV, N.I.; GRISHANKINA, N.S.

Formation of liquid phase during thermal decomposition of cadmium sulfate in the system $CdSO_4$ - $2CdO.CdSO_4$. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:1002-1005 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; MALETINA, Ye.D.; BEYSEKEYEVA, L.I.

Effect of the conditions of hydrolytic precipitation of zinc from $ZnSO_4$ solutions on the composition of precipitates. Zhur.neorg. khim. 10 no.4:906-913 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

GRISHANKINA, N.S.; MARGULIS, Ye.V.

Chemical phase analysis for various forms of sulfur in the system Pb - S - O. Sbor.trud. VNIITSVETMET no.9:167-173 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KOPYLOV, N.I. (Ust'-Kamenogorsk); MARGULIS, Ye.V. (Ust'-Kamenogorsk)

Constitutional diagram of the system PbO - SiO_2 - $PbSO_4$. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.4:72-77 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

GETSKIN, L.S.; MARGULIS, Ye.V.; MALETINA, Ye.D.

Combining the processes of drying and sulfuration of materials. TSvet. met. 37 no.11:50-52 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; KOPYLOV, N.I.

System PbO - $PbSO_4$. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.3:763-764 Mr.'64. (MIRA 17:3)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; PUS'KO, A.G.; MALETINA, Ye.D.

Effect of the acidity of sulfuric acid solution of titanium on the dispersity of the hydrolysis products. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1862-1864 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; GRISHANKINA, N.S.

Thermal dissociation of zinc sulfite. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.12, 2638-2644 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; REMIZOV, Yu.S.

Thermal dissociation and hydrolysis of mercury (11) sulfate.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.10:2290-2294 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Mercury sulfates) (Thermochemistry) (Hydrolysis)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; REMIZOV, Yu.S.; KOPYLOV, N.I.

Solid phase interaction between oxides and sulfates of zinc, cadmium, and copper. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.8:1862-1868 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Metallic oxides) (Sulfates)

GETSKIN, L.S.; MARGULIS, Ye.V.

Behavior of selenium in lead refining. TSvet. met. 36 no.7:56-60
Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Lead—Metallurgy) (Selenium)

GETSKIN, L.S.; MARGULIS, Ye.V.; REMIZOV, Yu.S.

Interaction of sulfur dioxide with gaseous and solid selenium oxide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.6:1192-1198 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Sulfur dioxide) (Selenium oxide)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; MIL'SKAYS, N.S.

Harmful effect of copper sulfides on the roasting process of lead concentrates. TSvet. met. 35 no.6:31-34 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Lead--Metallurgy) (Copper sulfide)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Chemical mechanism of chalcopyrite oxidation. Zhur.prikl. khim. 35 no.5:970-979 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Chalcopyrite) (Oxidation)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.

Basic copper sulfates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 7 no.8:1811-1818
Ag '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Copper sulfate)

Pressure of the saturated ...

S/078/62/007/004/001/016
B110/B101

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1961

Fig. 2: Scheme of the apparatus for the determination of the vapor pressure of SeO_2.
Legend: (1) oxygen cylinder; (2) and (3) H_2SO_4 bottles; (6) wash bottle with KOH; (4) and (7) manometers; (5) rheometer; (8) saturator with SeO_2; (9) thermostat; (10) reflux condenser; (11) Pt resistance thermometer; (12) potentiometer; (13) Hg seal; (14) condensing tube; (15) bubbler bottle with water; (16) water gasometer; (17) valve installation for maintaining barometric pressure in the gasometer; (18) and (19) thermometers.

Card 3/4

S/078/62/007/004/001/016
B110/B101

Pressure of the saturated ...

was calculated according to: $p_s = P_s/[M \cdot V(P_w - p_w)/gTR + 1] = P_s/K$, where p_s is the pressure of the saturated vapor of the substance at the temperature of the saturator in mm Hg; P_s is the total pressure in the saturator in mm Hg, M is the molecular weight of the evaporated substance, V is the volume of the gas passed through the saturator in liter, P_w is the total pressure in the water gasometer, in mm Hg, T is the gas temperature in the water gasometer, in °K, R is the gas constant: 62.361 mm Hg/°K, and g is the weight in g of the substance evaporated during the experiment. Between 20 and 300°C no polymorphous conversion was detected for SeO_2. The pressure of the saturated SeO_2 vapor was 0.017 mm Hg at 130°C and 8.13 mm Hg at 231.5°C. The following temperature dependence of the saturated-vapor pressure was ascertained: $\log p = 10.7265 - 4936.2/T$. The heat of evaporation of SeO_2 is $\Delta H = 22.583$ kcal/mole. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (All-Union Mining and Metallurgical Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.

Chemical mechanism of bornite oxidation. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10: 2164-2171 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.
(Bornite) (Oxidation)

BR

S/078/62/007/004/001/016
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Margulis, Ye. V., Getskin, L. S., Mil'skaya, N. S.

TITLE: Pressure of the saturated SeO_2 vapor

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 4, 1962, 729-731

TEXT: The pressure of the saturated SeO_2 vapor was measured in the range from 130 to 231.5°C by means of the saturation method for the purpose of checking the divergent literature data (Fig. 2). Dried SeO_2 is present in the vertical, U-shaped saturator (8) which is kept at constant temperature in a thermostate filled with a corresponding glycerin + water mixture. The temperature of the SeO_2 charge controlled by means of a Pt-resistance thermometer was kept constant within ±0.5°C. The condensing tube connected with the saturator via a mercury seal was cooled by melting ice. The water-vapor saturated carrier gas (O_2 for preventing SeO_2 reduction) escaping from the condensing tube, reaches a gasometer which keeps the gas pressure constant with barometric pressure with an accuracy of 0.076 mm Hg. In the condensate of the SeO_2 vapor dissolved in water, Se was olorimetrically determined, and the pressure of the saturated SeO_2 vapor

24429
S/080/61/034/007/003/016
D223/D305

The behavior of lead ...

The maximum rate was found to obey

$$\ln V_{max} = -2.29 - \frac{2999}{T}, \qquad (10)$$

and for the temperature range 300-400°C the plotted graph is a straight line. There are 3 tables, 4 figures, and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: November 18, 1960

Card 5/5

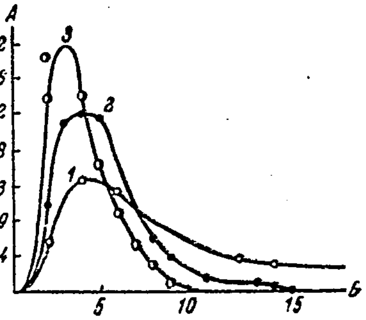
24429

S/080/61/034/007/003/016
D223/D305

The behavior of lead ...

To clarify the situation, experiments were carried out at different temperatures and different stoichiometric concentrations of sulphuric acid, the results being given in tabulated form. The investigation into the rate of SeO_2 formation from PbSe and H_2SO_4 and for different time intervals and temperatures gave results interpolated in Fig. 3.

Fig. 3.
Legend: A - rate of SeO_2 formation (% per min); B - time (min); Temperature (°C): 1 - 300, 2 - 350, 3 - 400.



Card 4/5

copper selenides with concentrated H_2SO_4 on heating followed two stages: a) the formation of selenium sulphite $SeSO_3$ and b) the sulphuric acid oxidizes $SeSO_3$ to SeO_2 and SO_2. Reaction stages were confirmed by means of radioactive tracers using radioactive isotope. Se-75. The authors note that the limiting stage of the process for distilling Se from PbSe, is not the formation of SeO_2 but its volatilization. A complete removal of SeO_2 into the gas phase requires the evaporation of the H_2SO_4, which involves an increase in temperature and time of roasting. The formation of $SeSO_3$ can be avoided by using a deficiency of H_2SO_4, i.e.

$$2PbSe + 6H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow 2PbSO_4 + SeO_2 + Se + 4SO_2 + 6H_2O \qquad (5)$$

and in this case the removal of selenium from PbSe is in the form of SeO_2 and elementor Se. The deficiency of H_2SO_4 could cause the following reaction to take place

$$PbSe + 2H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow PbSO_4 + Se + SO_2 + 2H_2O. \qquad (6)$$

24429

The behavior of lead ...

S/080/61/034/007/003/016
D223/D305

tected. The thermal analysis gave the melting point as 1065°C. On the basis of the above analysis the material was found suitable for experimental work. Oxidation roasting was done in a porcelain boat in a tubular furnace through which air passed at the rate of 50 mls/min. The furnace temperature was controlled by an electronic potentiometer with an accuracy of ± 5°C. The sulphation roasting was done under the same conditions as oxidation but with the addition of sulphuric acid. The charge per experiment was 2 g and the roasting time 30 min. During the roasting of lead selenide in air and over a temperature interval 300-600°C, a gradual increase in weight was observed, but no selenium was detected in the gas phase. In comparison with Ag and Cu selenides, lead selenide yields a much lower ratio of Se in the gas phase; roasting of PbSe in a mobile layer, where sintering of material would not happen, results in a higher volatilization of Se. The sulphation roasting using 98 % H_2SO_4 was investigated to determine the chemical stages of the process, volatilization of Se from PbSe, the effect of acid excess and the roasting temperature. The interaction of silver and

Card 2/5

24429

S/080/61/034/007/003/016
D223/D305

18 3100

AUTHORS: Getskin, L.S., Remizov, Yu.S., and Margulis, Ye.V.

TITLE: The behavior of lead selenide on oxidation and hot sulphation with sulphuric acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 7, 1961, 1430 - 1437

TEXT: The principal form of the selenium compound in the products resulting from the metallurgical processing of ores is lead selenide. The initial materials for preparing lead selenide were finely dispersed powder of metallic selenium type S-0 and technically pure lead. The stoichiometric quantities of each were mixed in the ratio of the lead selenide PbSe. The chemical analysis gave 72.02% of lead and 27.60 % of selenium which is close to theoretical values for PbSe (Pb = 72.4 %, Se = 27.6 %). X-ray analysis by the Debye-Scherer method revealed the corresponding crystalline structure (cubical lattice with a = 6.11 Å) and no other phase was de-

Card 1/5

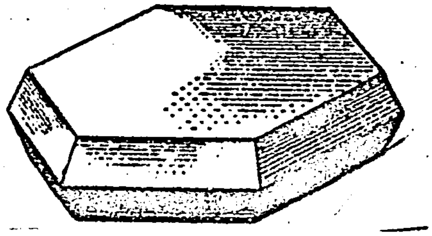
Study of the PbO - Fe_2O_3 System

S/078/60/005/011/011/025
B015/B060

5 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references: 6 Soviet, 2 German, and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Mining and Metallurgy of Nonferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1959



Card 3/3

Study of the PbO - Fe_2O_3 System S/078/60/005/011/011/025
B015/B060

Fe_2O_3 16.7 mole%. At 1140°C the crystallization of the alloys with less than 20 mole% PbO is terminated; since, however, transformation also takes place in alloys with more than 20 mole% PbO, the transformation is believed to be peritectic. X-ray examinations, as well as leaching of the ferrite phase and examination of specimens etched with 10% HNO_3 by an МБС-1 (MBS-1) microscope and chemical analyses of the separated ferrite phase showed that in the PbO - Fe_2O_3 system a compound with constant composition (Table 2) $PbO \cdot 4Fe_2O_3$ is formed, which decomposes at 1140°C to form the lead-iron oxide melt and solid iron oxide. Data from X-ray analysis (Table 3) for isolated pure lead ferrite show that this has a hexagonal crystal lattice a = 6.62 A, c = 10.19 A, and c/a = 1.54. The lead ferrite is ferromagnetic and the specific gravity is d = 6.05 g/cm^3. It has a reddish transparent appearance in thin grains, and a black and opaque appearance in thick grains. It is close in composition to naturally occurring magnetoplumbite and to $PbO \cdot 5Fe_2O_3$ discovered by Cocco (Ref. 8). No other compounds could be found besides the said lead ferrite. There are

Card 2/3

S/078/60/005/011/011/025
B015/B060

AUTHORS: Margulis, Ye. V., Kopylov, N. I.

TITLE: Study of the PbO - Fe_2O_3 System

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 11, pp. 2471-2476

TEXT: Data available in the literature concerning the PbO - Fe_2O_3 system, including results obtained by L. I. Paramonov (Ref. 5), P. P. Budnikov, and A. S. Berezhnoy (Ref. 6), I. P. Kirillov et al. (Ref. 7) are both contradictory and insufficient. For this reason, the system was studied by the methods of thermographic, X-ray, and direct-light microscopic analysis, and the constitution diagram was constructed. Kurnakov's ПК-52 (PK-52) pyrometer was used along with a metallographic microscope of the type МИМ-7 (MIM-7). Data of thermal analysis show (Table 1, composition of alloys and thermal effects) that two nonvariant transformations at 720° and 1140°C take place. Apparently, a transformation at 720°C corresponds to the crystallization of the eutectic of composition PbO 83.3 mole%,

Card 1/3

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Chemism of lead sulfide oxidation. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser. met. obog. i ogneup. no.3:36-51 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Lead—Metallurgy) (Chemistry, Metallurgic)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Chemism of zinc sulfide oxidation. Izv. AN Kazakh SSR. Ser. met.
obog. i ogneup. no.3:27-35 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Zinc—Metallurgy) (Chemistry, Metallurgic)

MARGULIS, YE.V. Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Investigation of chemism for the oxidation of sulfides by heavy non-ferrous metals," Alma-Ata, 1960, 15 pp, 150 cop. (Kazakh Polytechnical Institute) (KL, 44-60, 130)

Margulis, E.V.

2

Relations of elemental and material compositions in polymetallic mat. E. V. Margulis and I. A. Stroitelev. *Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 12, No. 4, 87-8(1956)(in Russian).—Numerous analyses of mat from Pb smelting are presented showing a smooth dependence of Fe content on that of Pb in the mat, and a similar relation of Zn and Pb. Generally, the higher is the content of Fe and(or) Zn, the lower is the Pb content. An example of calcn. of the material compn. of the mat from elemental analysis is worked out in detail. G. M. Kosolapoff

MARGULIS, Ye. V.

137-58-4-6849

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 76 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Getskin, L.S., Yurenko, V.M., Urubkova, E.I., Margulis, Ye.V.

TITLE: Effect of Increased Rate of Electrolyte Circulation on Zinc Electrolysis Indices (Vliyaniye uvelichennoy skorosti tsirkulyatsii elektrolita na pokazateli elektroliza tsinka)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tsvetn. met., 1956, Nr 1, pp 99-111

ABSTRACT: Laboratory and industrial tests have shown that with a standard industrial electrolyte composition and with D-500 amp/m^2, a 5-fold increase in the rate of circulation of the electrolyte over the usual makes it possible to increase the Zn current efficiency by 2-2.5% and to reduce the power consumption by 1% due to reduction of bath voltage.

G.S.

1. Electroplating--Processes 2. Electrolyte--Applications

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-9-18447

upper and lower sub-slag layer, and also the presence of a displacement of the bornite lines on X-ray patterns lead the authors to the conclusion of the presence in the bornite of admixtures in solid solution. In the upper layers of the matte the bornite is frequently present, in conjunction with chalcopyrite and chalcosine, as a product of the decomposition of solid solutions. Meanwhile the authors found no independent, primary formations of chalcosine in the mattes investigated. The chemical composition of test samples of matte was determined, which samples were taken by the method of "cutting into the stream" during its discharge from the settler. The mineralographical analysis of the test samples taken shows that the considerable variations in the contents of the components in the samples (Pb 8 - 34%, Cu 12-31%, Fe 15 - 41%, and Zn 4 - 11%) do not lead to the appearance of any new phases (aside from those indicated above), but are reflected only in the variation in the ratios between them, bringing about the disappearance of one or another phase or its predominance over others. In connection with this, the authors draw the conclusion that only a fairly limited paragenetic complex of compounds is present in the polymetallic industrial mattes studied.

A. R.

1. Mattes--Properties 2. Mattes--Structural analysis 3. Mattes--Phase studies
4. Mattes--X-ray analysis

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-9-18447

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 38 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Stroitelev, I. A., Margulis, Ye. V.

TITLE: On the Mineralogical Composition and Structure of Polymetallic Mattes (O mineralogicheskom sostave i strukture polimetallicheskikh shteynov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tsvetn. met., 1956, Nr 1, pp 92-98

ABSTRACT: The results of petrographic, chemical, and X-ray investigations of mattes are cited, obtained in ore smelting in the shaft kilns of two lead-smelting plants. Test samples of mattes were taken from several blocks obtained as the result of the cooling of liquid matte let out of the settler into a mold; central, surface, and intermediate portions of the blocks were sampled. The following phase composition and order of crystallization of mineral phases in the mattes was established: Magnetite, Zn sulfide, pyrrhotite, bornite, a eutectic solution of bornite with galenite, metallic Pb, and metallic Cu. The metallic Pb and Cu fill the cracks which form after the solidification of the eutectic mixture of bornite and galenite. The variations in the color of the bornite (in reflected light) in the mattes of the

Card 1/2

VOLOBUYEV, S.Kh., inzh.; TYURKYAN, R.A., inzh.; MARGULIS, Ye.M., inzh.

World record for sinking 3,901 meters of vertical shaft in one month. Shakht.stroi. 8 no.11:1-2 N '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Trest Donetskshakhtoprokhodka.

MARGULIS, Ye.M., inzh.; GUBIN, V.I., inzh.; YESENGULOV, T.Ye.

Achievements of mine builders in shaft sinking in Dzhezkazgan. Shakht.stroi. 4 no.9:18-20 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Dzhezkazganskoye shakhtoprokhodcheskoye upravleniye tresta Stalinshakhtoprokhodka (for Margulis). 2. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk KazSSR (for Gubin, Yesengulov). (Dzhezkazgan—Shaft sinking)

MARGULIS, Ye.L. [Marhulis, E.L.]

Machine for the manufacture of tablets in a pharmacy. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.3:71-72 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Aptekoupravleniye Kiyevskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.

MARGULIS, Ye.L. [Marhulis, E.L.]

Production of para-aminosalicylic acid tablets. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.3:69-70 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Direktor galeno-fasuval'noi laboratorii aptekoupravleniya Kiivs'kogo oblzdorovviddilu.
(SALICYLIC ACID)

MARGULIS, Ye.L. [Marhulis, E.L.]

Conference in Kaunas. Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.6:80-81 '60.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Direktor Kiivs'koi galeno-fasuval'noi laboratorii.
(LITHUANIA—PHARMACY)

MARKHININ, Ye.K.

Observations in the crater of the Ploskiy Tolbachik Volcano of September 6-8, 1962. Vop. geog. Kamch. no. 2:110-112 '64
(MIRA 19:1)

MARGULIS, Ye.A.

Making colored linoleum-like plastic floor coverings. Stroi.mat.
5 no.7:31 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy laboratorii Kiyevskogo kombinata stroyindustrii.
(Floor coverings) (Plastics)

MARGULIS, Ye.; REMIZOV, Yu.S.

Chemical phase analysis of copper compounds. Zav.lab. 28 no.5: 533-537 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

(Copper compounds)

MARGULIS, Ya.I.

Standards for rigid gauges are needed. Standartizatsiia 29 no. 11:26-27 N '65
(MIRA 19:1)

MARGULIS, Ya.I.

Required dimensions of screw gauges for metric screw threads. Standartizatsiia 28 no.1:12-13 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:1)

MARGULIS, V. Yu.

Calculating gypsum rates in the reclamation of Solonetz soils. Pochvovedenie no. 2:89-91 F '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni Dokuchayeva. Submitted December 20, 1962.

MARGULIS, V.S., inzh.; BELONOZHKO, I.F., inzh.; TEL'NOV, B.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using jet action counterflow-type mills for the grinding of iron ores. Gor. zhur. no. 12:63-66 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po obogashcheniyu i aglomeratsii rud chernykh metallov, Krivoy Rog (for Margulis, Belonozhko). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Tel'nov).

MARGULIS, V.S.; MITROV, V.A.; SAVITSKIY, A.G.; NIKOLAYENKO, V.P.

Mastering the technology of the beneficiation of magnetite quartzites at the Northern Mining and Ore Dressing Combine. Gor.zhur. no.3:65-70 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po obogashcheniyu i aglomeratsii rud chernykh metallov, Krivoy Rog (for Margulis, Mitrov, Savitskiy). 2. Krivorozhskiy Severnyy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat (for Nikolayenko).

OSTAPENKO, Pavel Yefimovich; SEMIOSHKO, Vasiliy Markovich; MARGULIS, V.S.; SHINKORENKO, S.F.; SHUPOV, L.P.; KUCHER, A.M.; KOSOY, G.M.; LIBEFORT, Yu.I.; GEDZ', N.M.; KRUTIY, V.V.; BELONOZHKO, I.F.; GUBIN, G.V.; KHERSONETS, L.N.; BARANOV, V.G.; PODKOSOV, L.G., otv. red.

[New developments in the dressing of ferrous metal ores] Novoe v obogashchenii rud chernykh metallov. [By] P.E. Ostapenko i dr. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 169 p. (MIRA 19:1)

MARGULIS, V.S.; LITOVKA, A.V.

Technical and economic indices of ore grinding at mining and ore dressing combines of the Krivoy Rog Basin. Gor. zhur. no.7:62-67 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut Mekhanobrchermet, Krivoy Rog.

LIBEFORT, Yu.I.; MARGULIS, V.S.

Crushing iron and manganese ores in hammer mills. Met.i gornorud. prom. no.6:59-62 N-D '63. (MIRA 18:1)

BUSHUYEV, V.P.; GUBIN, G.V.; GONCHARENKO, Yu.I.; KARMAZIN, V.I.; MARGULIS, V.S.; MITROV, V.A.; NIKOLAYENKO, N.O.; BOBRUSHKIN, L.G.; BUROV, A.I.; RYBAKOV, V.N.; SOSHIN, A.F.; TATSIYENKO, P.A.; TOVSTANOVSKIY, O.D.; YUROV, P.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: NIFAGINA, A.A.; CHERNYY, I.I.; GERSHOYG, Yu.G.; KOSTIKOV, A.G.; DOLGIKH, M.A.; MOVSKOVICH, S.A.; STUPIN, D.D.; NEVOYSA, G.G.

Magnetization roasting of Kerch ores in the experimental factory of Kamysh-Burun Combine. Gor. zhur. no.12:30-37 D '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut Mekhanobrchermet, Krivoy Rog (for Bushuyev, Gubin, Goncharenko, Karmazin, Margulis, Mitrov, Nikolayenko, Nifagina, Chernyy, Gershoyg, Kostikov). 2. Kamyshburunskiy zhelezorudnyy kombinat, Kerch' (for Bobrushkin, Burov, Rybakov, Soshin, Tatsiyenko, Tovstanovskiy, Yurov, Dolgikh, M.A.; Movskovich, S.A.; Stupin, D.D.; Nevoysa).

(Kerch Peninsula—Ore dressing)
(Iron ores)

MARGULIS, V.S.; SHUPOV, L.P.; OSTAPENKO, P.Ye.

Outlook for using counterflow jet-type mills in the mining industry. Gor. zhur. no.9:66-68 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut Mekhanobrchermet, Krivoy Rog.
(Milling machinery)

BOZHKO, Mikhail Petrovich; MARGULIS, Vladimir Solomonovich; SKLOVSKAYA, A.A., otv. red.; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Crushing machine operator]Mashinist mel'nits. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 98 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Crushing machinery)

MARGULIS, Vladimir Solomonovich; NIKOLAYENKO, Viktor Pavlovich;
SKLOVSKAYA, A.A., otv. red.; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red.izd-va;
BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Operator of a crushing machine]Mashinist drobilki. Moskva,
Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 74 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Crushing machinery) (Ore dressing)

ZAIKIN, S.A.; KARMAZIN, V.I.; MARGULIS, V.S.; SHUPOV, L.P.

Improving crushing flowsheets in mining and ore-dressing combines. Gor. zhur. no.10:74-76 0 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Mekhanobrchermet, Krivoy Rog.
(Crushing machinery)

KARPOV, Ivan Ivanovich; MARGULIS, Vladimir Solomonovich; DYAKOV,
A.N., red.

[Dressing of iron-bearing quartzite from the Krivoy Rog
Basin] Obogashchenie zhelezistykh kvartsitov Krivbassa.
Dnepropetrovsk, Dnepropetrovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964.
39 p. (MIRA 17:10)

KARMAZIN, V.I.; SHUPOV, L.P.; MARGULIS, V.S.

Centrifugal-impact crusher for the reduction of Krivoy Rog iron ores. Obog.rud. 5 no.2:35-37 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Mekhanobrchermet.
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Iron ores) (Crushing machinery)

128-58-4-4/18

Modernization of Molding Machines with Top Plate for Double-Sided Forming

tion in which they were formed, i.e. without tilting, the pouring channels can be readily located. There are no fins on the splits which are usually characteristic for such pouring.

There are 2 drawings.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. **Molding machine-Development**

MARGULIS, V. P.

AUTHORS: Margulis, V.P., and Bespalyy, A.T., Engineers 128-58-4-4/18

TITLE: Modernization of Molding Machines with Top Press Plate for Double-Sided Forming (Modernizatsiya formovochnykh mashin s verkhney pressovoy plitoy dlya dvustoronney formovki)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, No. 4, pp 10-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The described modernization of molding machines with top press plate has been done at the Kiyev plant (combinat) "Promstroydetal'". The plant's foundry uses molding machines "261" and "271" for molding water and steam fitting parts produced by the plant in large lots. As a means of modernization, a new design of top press plate enabling the use of a second molding board was introduced. The second molding board can be attached at the top of the press plate, and imprints in the mold box can be produced simultaneously on two sides - bottom and top. The arrangement provides guide pins which assure an accurate fit of the two molding boards. By means of this set-up the productivity of molding machines can be governed by simply increasing or reducing the number of mold boxes used. The mold boxes are piled up for simultaneous pouring. Since the mold boxes are piled up in the same posi-

Card 1/2

SIMANOVSKIY, L.I.; FROLOV, V.I.; KARASIN, Ye.R.; SAVICHEV, G.V.;
MARGULIS, V.G.

Change in the design of machines for manufacturing escapona laquer-fibers. Prom. energ. 17 no.12:5-6 D '62. (MIRA 17:4)

MARGULIS, V.E., inzh.; GRUSHEVSKIY, Ya.I., inzh.; MAYOROV, A.S., inzh.

New electric stop for the doffer of carding machines. Tekst. prom. 24 no.9:70-71 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut legkogo i tekstil'nogo mashinostroyeniya.

MARGULIS, V.E.; RAKOVSHCHIK, Yu.A.

Calculations and designs for machines for continuous fabric finishing operations. Tekst.prom. 16 no.7:43-47 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Textile machinery)

STRELKOV, Sergey Pavlovich; MARGULIS, U.Ya., red.

[Introduction to the theory of oscillations] Vvedenie
v teoriiu kolebanii. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Nauka,
1964. 437 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KIKOIN, Isaak Konstantinovich; KIKOIN, Abram Konstantinovich;
MARGULIS, U.Ya., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Molecular physics] Molekuliarnaia fizika. Moskva,
Fizmatgiz, 1963. 500 p. (MIRA 17:2)

S/089/62/012/006/017/019
B102/B104

A method of increasing the ...

improved by increasing d. This method is feasible if no uniform irradiation of the object is required. If $d_1 = md$, $A_1 = mA$, and $\eta_1 = \eta m/n$, the activity of the source has to be increased by a factor n. The space around the source can be utilized much better if the objects are placed on conveyer lines and irradiated in two cycles (Fig. 2). In this case, the total length of the object (2d) may reach 1.5 - 1.6 L, and η is raised by 40%. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1961

Card 2/~~3~~ 2

S/089/62/012/006/017/019
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Khrushchev, N. S., Margulis, U. Ya., Stepanov, S. M.

TITLE: A method of increasing the utilization factor of radiation in gamma-irradiation units

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 6, 1962, 536-537

TEXT: Methods of raising the utilization factor of gamma-irradiation units, which is defined as $\eta = AB \cdot 100/Mk \cdot 3.7 \cdot 10^{10} E_{\gamma} \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$, are discussed. Here, A is the output of the unit in g/sec, B is the total radiation absorption in rad dose required for the object; 100 is the energy equivalent (1 rad = 100 erg/g); M is the gamma-ray equivalent of the source in g·eq Ra; k is a factor necessary to express the gamma-ray equivalent in activity units (curies); $3.7 \cdot 10^{10}$ is the number of decays per sec of a source of 1 curie activity; E_{γ} is the gamma-ray energy in Mev/decay; and $1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ is the energy equivalent of 1 Mev. In most cases, active rods or rod assemblies (active planes) are used as irradiators, the object length d being equal to 0.7 - 0.8 L (L = length of the rod). Utilization can be

Card 1/2

BELOUSOVA, Inna Mikhaylovna; SHTUKKENBERG, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; BURNAZYAN, A.I., red.; MARGULIS, U.Ya., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Natural radioactivity] Estestvennaia radioaktivnost'. Pod red. A.I. Burnaziana. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1961. 218 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(RADIOACTIVITY)

Margulis, Usher Yakovlevich

Zashchita ot deystviya pronikayushchey radiatsii.
Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1961.
82 [I] p. illus., diagrs., graphs, tables.
Bibliography: p. 82-[83]

84235
S/089/60/009/004/015/020
B006/B070

Calculation of the Dose Produced in an Irradiated Object Moving in the Radiation Field of a Line Source

source [millicuries/cm], μ - the linear attenuation factor of a minute gamma source in the object; A_1, A_2, α_1, α_2 are constants taking into account the multiple scattering; k_γ [r/min] is the emission constant of the source; H is the distance of the point A from the Y-axis; and h measures the thickness of the absorbing layer lying between A and the source; the position of A is determined by H, h, φ, and ψ. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1960

81235
S/089/60/009/004/015/020
B006/B070

21 8100

AUTHORS: Margulis, U. Ya., Stepanov, S. M., Khrushchev, V. G.

TITLE: Calculation of the Dose 19 Produced in an Irradiated Object Moving in the Radiation Field of a Line Source

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 4, p. 320

TEXT: The authors consider a line source of length L lying along the Z-axis of the coordinate system with one end at the origin. The object irradiated by it moves along a straight line parallel to the Y-axis with a constant velocity v [cm/min] (see Fig.). The radiation dose produced at a point A inside the object while the latter is displaced by a further distance S_0 is given by $D = (2k_\gamma m/v)\left[A_1 \int_0^{\psi_0}\int_0^{\varphi_0} \exp(-\mu h(\alpha_1+1)\sec\psi \sec\varphi) \cdot \sec\psi \, d\psi d\varphi + A_2 \int_0^{\psi_0}\int_0^{\varphi_0} \exp(-\mu h(\alpha_2+1) \cdot \sec\psi \sec\varphi) \cdot \sec\psi d\psi d\varphi\right]$, where $\varphi_0 = \arctan(L/H\sec\psi)$; $\psi_0 = \arctan(S_0/2H)$; m - linear activity of the at 10 ⩾ H/L ⩾ 0.7. For smaller values of h one uses:

$$P_A = P_0 [1 - 2 \cdot 10^{-2} (h - a)]. \qquad (7)$$

For both equations the constants are given in Table A.

Table A. Values of Constants in Eq. (6) and (7).

INTERVAL OF VALUES H/L	η	Δ	σ	CALCULATIONS MADE USING EQUATION (7) FOR THE FOLLOWING VALUES OF h, CM
0,01–0,1	$(1-2\cdot 10^{-3} h)$	5	0	<10
0,2–0,6	1	8	3	<15
0,7–1,0	1	12	3	<20
2,0–10,0	$(1+4\cdot 10^{-3} h)$	15	5	<20

The Dose Field of a Linear Source. Letter to the Editor

77253
SOV/89-8-2-18/30

In case of a medium other than water with a density ρ, at a depth h^1 one can utilize Fig. 2 or Eq. (6) and (7) for a given H/L by writing $h = \rho h^1$. There are 2 figures; 1 table; and 5 references, 1 Swedish, 4 U.S. The U.S. references are: H. Goldstein, Calculation of the Pentration of γ -Rays, US AEC, report NDA-NYO 3075 (1954); U. Fano, Nucleonics, 2, Nr 8, 1 (1953); L. Spencer, U. Fano, J. Res. Nat. Bur. Standards, 46, 446 (1951); Shielding of Nuclear Reactor, edited by T. Rockwell, M.Izd-vo inostr. lit. 1958.

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1959

Card 6/6